ing, spoke as follows:

the New World.

Mr. Fresident, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the outset of my | address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil

upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the

possession of two mighty Empires-Spain and France-whose

sons made a deathless record of heroism in the early annals of

No history of the Western country can be written without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early

days by the soldiers, missioneries, explorers and traders who

While the sattlers of English-speaking stock, and those of

Dutch, German and Scandinavian origin who were associated

with them, were still clinging close to the Eastern seaboard, the

ploneers of Spain and of France had penetrated deep into the

hitherto unknown wilderness of the West and had wandered far and wide within the boundaries of what is now our mighty country. The very cities themselves-St. Louis, New Orleans,

Senta Fe, New Mexico-bear witness by their titles to the na-

had begun that the English-speaking settlers pushed west across the Alleghanies and not until a century ago that they

foundation of the Government, and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life-deter-

mined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of

Of course, it was not with the Louisiana Purchase that or

wreer of expansion began. In the middle of the Revolutionary

War the Illinois region, including the present States of Illinois

sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clara

Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended

our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was

of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination

The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their rights

stretched westward to the Mississippi, and, vague and unreal

though these claims were until made good by conquest, settle-

ment and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little

more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries

But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of

vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to

the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This

immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign

Power, of a European Kingdom. None of our people had ever

laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be

set purpose, we had embarked on a career of expansion; that

we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations

who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high post

tion among the great Powers of the earth. As is ro often the

showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wis

people during the years that intervened between the adoption

were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those en-

gaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our fore

fathers of those generations was the deed of the men who,

boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward

Never before had the world seen the kind of national expan sion which gave our people all that part of the American con-

landmark in which was the Louisiana Purchase. Our triumph

in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with

the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and

this success has been so complete that because of its very com-

pleteness we now sometimes fall to appreciate not only the allimportance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with

When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation.

they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the ear-

liest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In

the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for

a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a

centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine

strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder

at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad. I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but It was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our

The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the

two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time

and which had been universally accepted as the only possible

types up to the period when as a nation me ourselves began to

take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed

remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as

created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its

friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured.

but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling na-

In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful bril-

liancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all manking its debtors for the

ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent em-

pires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such emplies fell under their sway. National power

With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city

rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and

then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a

progess which kept the nation strong and united but gave no

room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other

cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this

great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road builders and

administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the

after life of our race, and yet let an overcentralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell, so

that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had

The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was

plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But

when the fathers of the Republic first formulated the Consti-

tution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began

the experiment almost immediately by adding new States to the

original thirteen. Excellent people in the East viewed this

initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as

during the Colonial period many good people in the mother

country thought it highly important that settlers should be

kept out of the Ohio Valley in the interest of the fur com

panies, so after we had become a nation many good people on

the Atlantic Coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation.

already become worthless to the world.

and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

type of expansion was unprecedented.

HISTORY OF EXPANSION

IN ROME AND GREECE.

treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we no- GREAT HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE quired it we made evident once for all that, consciously and of OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms, as a

entered in to possess the land upon which we now stand. We have met here to-day to commemorate the hundredth

relatively a small and stationary one.

and his frontier riflemen.

THE FIRST GREAT FEAT

IN NATIONAL EXPANSION.

across the continent.

tionalities of their founders. It was not until the Revolution

did their work for the honor of the proud banners of France

The Executive Declares That the Acquisition of the Territory Was the

First Great Feat of National Expansion,

President Roosevelt, in dedicating the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the Liberal Arts Build-

DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils

We expanded by carving the wilderness into Territories and out of these Territories building new States when once they

had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of ou

own people. Being a practical nation, we have never tried to

force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section

under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the

Louisiana Purchase a portion was given statehood within a

few years. Another portion has not been admitted to state-

hood, although a century has elapsed-although doubtless it seen will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to

meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the ap-

plication of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions

people spread in such numbers during the course of the Nine-teenth Century that we were able to build up State after State,

matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any

fealty to the Union of all the States which each of the original thirteen States also owes-and finally each having the same

proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the

common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other

This process now reems to us part of the natural order of

things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people de

elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a State

which came into the Union but yesterday stand on a footing of

exact and entire equality with those of the Commonwealths

But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and

presidency, saw new States come into the Union on a footing

of complete equality with the old, every European nation which

had colonies still administered them as dependencies, and

every other mother country treated the colonist not as a self-

The process which we began has since been followed by al

the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of

self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural

process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Parchase was

the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked

relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of Western Europe.

The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and

far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it

terful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restles

they followed rather than led. The history of the land com-prised within the limits of the Purchase is an epitome of the

entire history of our people. Within these limits we have gradually built up State after State until now they many times

over surpass in wealth, in population and in many-sided development the original thirteen States as they were when their

war with their fellow-man and mighty in strength to tame

the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had

they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities

which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men

On the other hand, they could not have used aright their

conquest had they not in addition possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combi-

nation with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to

the law and of building up an orderly civilization. Courage and

hardificed are indispensable virtues in a people; but the people

which rossesses no others can never rise high in the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must have in addition

the governmental capacity which comes only when individuals

fully recognize their duties to one another and to the whole

body politic and are able to join together in feats of construct-

tve statesmanship and of honest and effective administration

their hardship, their incredible toll and their wild, half-savage

romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remains the

same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished;

but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen

can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding

In this great region acquired for our people under the presi-

dency of Jefferson, this region stretching from the Gulf to the

Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, the ma-

terial and social progress has been so vast that, alike for weal

and for woe, its people now share the opportunities and bear the burdens common to the entire civilized world. The prob-

lems before us are fundamentally the same east and west of the Mississippl, in the new States and in the old, and exactly

We meet here to-day to commemorate a great event, an

pieneering. It is fitting that we should pay our homage in words; but we must in honor make our words good by deeds.

We have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of

supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselve

by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city,

State and nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to

show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty

We fusily pride ourselves on our marvelous material pro-

perity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a

foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we

do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material pros-

perity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the

altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing

in the subsequent years, gained, explored, conquered and set-

tled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving

The old days were great because the men who lived in them

had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon cour-

age and resolution, upon hardlhood, tenacity and fertility in re-

source; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we

must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-

mustery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our

abhorrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption, in public and

If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measur-

ably fall; and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these

qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the

past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this

Republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty nation which has ever come forth from the womb of

problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1800, and

of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while

ou, forefathers; but we show ourselves unworthy to be their

descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying

the same qualities are required for their successful solution.

the complex industrialism of the present day.

HAVE RIGHT TO TAKE PRIDE

IN DEEDS OF FOREFATHERS.

the body still lives.

and populous States.

n private life alike.

energy these statesmen gave expression and direction,

delegates met in the Continental Congress.

and hostile nature.

whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence,

State, whether of the original thirteen or not.

governing equal, but as a subject.

which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

WHOLE WORLD HAS ACCEPTED

OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S

## PRESENTATION OF BUILDINGS BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS,

President David R. Francis formally pre-sented the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He said:

chase Exposition. He said:

The people of the Louisiana Purchase are proud of their membership in the Federal Union. They are grateful for the benefits that have gowed from a life under the enduring institutions framed by the founders of the Republic. They congratulate their brethren on the position cur country occupies among the nations of the earth and felicitate themselves on the part they have performed toward raising it to its present pressize and power.

foreign exploitation. That and whit you behold here to-day in physical snape we submit us the product of five years of labor, nearly four of which were devoted to propaganda and appeal and organization.

The plan and scope, comprehensive as they were in the beginning, have never diminished at any stage of the progress; rather have they been

amplified and enlarged, iff. Louis, with an ever-widening sense of re-FR. Louis, with an ever-widening sense of responsibility, and an ever-growing appreciation of the opportunity, has, up to this moment, risen to the full measure of the duty assumed. The management of the Exposition has never despatised, but with a realizing sense of the niighty task it has undertaken, and mindful of the limitations of human capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks nor deserves credit, has striven to meet the expectations of those whose trust it holds.

the century just closed, unequalted as country to survey line of progress, turnished no more atriang swidence of the alvance of civilization than the sevel pend to the Louisiann Territory. A viewing line alvance of civilization accountry to the best and the hignest, and should be passined as a school of the survey line of progress, turnished no more atriang the fit is not best and the hignest, and should be passined every clime.

A scheme so ambitious in its inception, naturally had comparatively few astronal and desirations of bunnan capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks our deserves crailit, has striven to meet the expectations of those that due to meet the expectations of those whose intelligence in the fluid and cheerfully sacroned in its proposal and the results and antisans who have reared these graceful and arisens who have reared these graceful and mejerite structures and whose its and arisens who have reared these graceful and mejerite structures and whose its against the limitations of bunnan capabilities, with singleness of purpose and with personal sacrifice for which it neither asks on the expectation. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the color. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the color which it neither asks on purpose and with personal sacrification whose it is striven to meet the expectation. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the color which it neither asks on purpose and with its purpose and with the surface for which it neither asks on the expectation. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the expectation. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness in the Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the expected for which it neither asks on the expectation. The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the color which it neither asks of the whose its tructs it holds.

The Exposition company makes its acknowledgeness is the expectation. The Exposition com

MANY DOURTS OVERCOME
IN BUILDING EXPOSATION.

A scheme so ambitious in its inception, naturally had comparatively few advocates and encountered many aftiagonists and more donoters. It could not be accomplished without operations and the aid of the general Government, which for a time it seemed impossible to enlist. It was decided that the amount required to launch an undertaking so comprehensive which Jefferson purchased Januchow. The Congress said to St. Louis. "Achie you make secured two-third." The conditions were accepted and fulfilled.

After three years of struggle the shews had been secured—the first scap are complished. It was presented by the same as that paid for the shews had been secured—the first scap are conditions were accepted and fulfilled.

After three years of struggle the shews had been secured—the first scap are conditional. Two years have since enabled. Future, the conditions were accountered have but several materials of the entire country and pessession of the United States, and designed the every section, and every community, will be accountered have but served to spur to reheave effort times who from the microsin of the integrant of the linear second to the future of the general Government on the product of the general Government on the product of the uncertainty to the formation of the future of the general Government on the product of the years of the United States. And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privale and possessions of the United States and foreign exploitation. That and what you behald here to-day in physical snape we satisfied and foreign exploitation. That and what you behald here to-day in physical snape we satisfied and foreign exploitation. That and what you behald here to-day in physical snape we satisfied and promoted by the uses to which these sturitive you for leaded participation. That and what you behald here to-day in physical snape we satisfied and promoted by the uses to which these sturings of the clief competition of the courter was a proposed and prom

the uses to which these stratues are decital. May the happiness of runshad be advanced and imadened by the left, purpose that inspired this undertaking, and move our own and sister countries to unite in its accompliament.

## BLESSING IS INVOKED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Pils Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, opened the dedicatory cerem nice by invok-ing divine blessing. His prayer follows:

We pray thee, O God or might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administrate, laws are enseted and justice, through whom authority is rightly administrate, laws are enseted and fortitude the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in rightsousness, and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful exacution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immerality.

By the light of thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Unagrees and since forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national applicas, the increase of injustry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons,

ment of this fourishing city on the banks of the Pather of Waters. EXPOSITION AS A MEANS OF BRINGING UNIVERSAL PEACE.

OF BRINGING UNIVERSAL PEACE.

May the vast territory which was peacefully acquired a hundred sens ago be for all time to come the transual and happy abode of milions of entishtened, God-tearing and industrious people engaged in the various pursuits and avocations of life. As this new domain was added to our powersions without sangularry strife, so may its soil never be stained by blood shed in any freign or domestic welfare.

May this communicative Expetition to which the family of nations are generously contributing their treasures of act and industry bind function the Governments of the earth in closer their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may the industry and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

We pray for his knowledge, and properties the control of this state, for the members of the Legislature, for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled by thy powerful protection to discharge the dottes of their respective stations with honesty and solidity.

We pray for the President and directors of the Louisiana Purchase Expedition, that their arditions like the president of the same Good bothers and states of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all assiring to a glorious inheritance in the everlasting kingdom of our common Father.

## PRESIDENT CARTER'S ADDRESS OPENS DEDICATORY CEREMONY.

One bundled years ago to-day the Government of the United States acquired sovereignty over the Yast territory west of the Mississippi River, which has since been known to the geographical nomenclature of the world as the "Louistans Purchase." Beyond the river the boundaries and the resources of the territory were ill defined, and but vaguely comprehended. The purchase price of \$18,900,900 was pronounced exorbitant, the free naviestics. many as a violation of the Constitution and a menace to our form of Government. The grave doubts of President Jefferson were only resolved meases to our form of Government. The grave doubts of President Jefferson were only resolved into action by his patriotic desire for national supremacy over the river and his prophetic faith in the possibilities of the mysterious country beyond it. The revelations of a century most amply justified his faith.

When the Treaty of Cessions was concluded President Jefferson represented less than \$190,000

When the Treaty of Cestions was concluded President Jefferson represented less than £00,000 people. During these ceremonies President Moosevalt, the executive of over 80,000,000 of freemen, will dedicate the buildings.

The magical story of local development puts to shame the creations of fiction. The contented and ptosperous inhabitants of the Louisiana Purchase to-day substantially equal in numbers three times the total population of the United States in 1800. The conquest of space, forests, streams and deserts and the founding of cities and States in waste places withinthis territory mark an advance unsurpassed in the history of human cadeavor.

ALL NATIONS WILL UNITE IN COMMEMORATING EVENT.

In conformity with a special act of Congress the President has invited all the nations to co-operate with us in properly commemorating the masterful achievements of a century in this new

ountry.

It is fitting that the celebration should be international, for you will in vain attempt to name a civilized country whose sons and daughters have not contributed to the glorious triumphs of peace recorded here. In vain will you seek a more coamopolitan and at the same for dedication.

President Thomas H. Carter of the National World's Fair Commission was the first speaker following the opening invocation. He said:

"The said of the Louisiana Territory. The surchase, facilitated by the exigencies of European war, and made in a season of darkness and peril, has pre-en a boon, not only to the granter and th grantee, but to humanity at large, for here the nations have comminged, and the brotherhood of

nations have comminged, and the brotherhood of nan has become a demonstrated possibility. As'a means of giving expression to the universal appreciation of what has been accomulished for humanity within tais field during the contury, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was organized under authority of an act of Congress. With the aid of the United States Government, and the city of St. Louis, the Exposition Commany, through its officers, means position Company, through its officers, agen and employes, has crected the majestic Expos tion buildings, whose massive proportions and classical outlines excite the wonder and admiration of the vast multitude assembled within and about their wails.

EVERY ONE INVITED TO HELP IN DEDICATION OF FAIR.

IN DEDICATION OF FAIR.

To every one present is accorded the privilege of accisting in the dedication of these buildings to their lineaded use. The President of the United States homes us by being here to extend his greetings and to voce the approving sentiments of his countrymen.

Moved by a broad and generous spirit, the nations of the earth, from the Empire of most ancient origin to the Republic of Twentleth Century creation, dignifies the occasion by the presentatives. Our home folks from all the States, Territories and districts betoken by their numbers and enthusiness the interest of the body of the people in the Exposition and the great historic event it is intended to commemorate.

In the name of the National Commission di-In the name of the National Commission, di-rected by Congress to provide for the Dedication ceremonies, I extend to you all a corollal wea-come, and as responsity to this inspiring scene of peace and generous feeling, I call upon the chorus to favor us with Besthoven's "Creation Hyrun.

## FORMER PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FOLLOWS MR. ROOSEVELT.

Grover Cleveland, twice Pres'dent of the ity under just laws, freed from the errors of United States, was the first speaker after superstition and the scourges of bad govern-President Roosevelt. He said:

United States, was the first speaker after President Roosevelt. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlement: The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspiring abrroundings, where we may see and feel things forsteld a century ago. We are here in recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation, and dedicated a new and wide domain to American progress and achievement. The treaty whose completion we to-day commemorate was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its hirth prophets in waiting loyously foretold the happiness which its future promised. He who was callef acter for the United States in its degotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far-reaching completions: The instrument which we have negotiation, as he signed the perfected instru-ment, thus declared its effect and far-reaching consequences: The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shad. It-prepares ages of happiness for innumer-able generations of human creatures. The able generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them Eucceed one another, truly worthy of the regard ad ears of Previdence in the bosom of equal-

These good people shook their heads over the formation States in the fertile Ohio Valley, which now forms part of the heart of our nation; and they declared that the destruction of the Republic had been accomplished when through the Lou isiana Purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same Republic's present territory. Nor was their feeling un-natural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the

are assured that so many happy presses will be accomplished."

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest, who, higher up the mount than others, heard more distinctly the veice of destiny, whose heart and soul were full of prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and stranged to the prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and soul were full of prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and soul were full of prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and soul were full of prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and soul were full of prophecy. They are strong as he wrought for our nation's advance
There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest the full early of the passe and soul were full of the full early of the passe and soul were full of the full early in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assissed in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assissed in the consummation of this great treaty:

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There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assissed in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty:

There was another

MORD THAN TWELVE STATES CARVED FROM TERRITORY Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana Purchase we have already carved out twelve great States-leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even

ready carved out twelve great States—leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood. Instead of the 5,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1802, it now contains 15,000,000 of industrious, enterpristing, intelligent Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the copulation of all our States; and these are definitly contest-ing for pramiership in wealth and material suc-cess with the oldest of our States, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refund civilization.

carais in every phase of advanced intelligence and refused civilization.

The States which composed the Union when its possessions were so greatly extended have since that time seen the center of the nation's population carried more than 500 miles westward by the swift and constant current of settlement toward this new domain; and the citiens of those States have seen flocking thither "new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government" in multitudes greater than even Jefferson would have dared to forstell.

I shall not enter the field of statistics for the purpose of giving details of the development of the territory acquired under the treaty we commemorate. I have referred to such development in some of its general features by way of suggesting how distinctly the century just ended gives assurance of a startling and superabundant final fulfillment of the prophecies of its beginners.

dant final fulfillment of the prophecies of its beginners.

The supreme importance of the Louisiana Purchase and its value as a national accomplishment, when seen in the incidents of its short history and in the light of its present and prospective effects; and judged solely by its paipuble and independent merits, cannot be better characterized than by the adoption of the following language from the nen of a brilliant American historian: "The annexation of Louisiana was an event so portentous as to defive measurement. It gave a new face to politics, and ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution, events of which it was the logical outcome. But as a matter of diplomacy, it was unparaliseled, because it cost almost noth-

How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the States created from the territory which the Louisland it should be celevrated here in the most posuleus of the States created from the territory
which the Louislana Purchase gave to us. And
how in keeping it is with the character of this
acquisition, and with its purpose and mission
that our celebration should not waste itself en
the pomp and pageantry that belong to the trijumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious
dispossessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that
we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes; and
we should resides not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to
the spirited and determined American settlers
who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea,
but also because it privided homes and means
of livelihood for the millions of new Americans,
whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the
expectant fathers of the Republic, and whose
stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracies which our celebration should interpret.

We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful
and stately edifices to the purpose of our commemoration. But as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a
century ago dedicated to the gaining of American
industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing
could be more appropriate as an important part
of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken than the gathering together on this spot
of the things that are characteristic of American
effort, and which tell the story of American
achievement; a

other and other land, which, standing side with our chibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our Republic has gained among the governments of the earth, and shall demonstrate how greatly advancing civilization has festered and stimulated the brotherhood of

that the implication and value attending such an Exposition may be anticipated and increased, if on this dedicatory occasion we promote appropriate reflections by a retrospection of some of the incidents which accompanied the event we delevate.

STURDY AMERICAN SPIRIT

Brows RESTLESS AT DELAY.

It cannot be desied that the conditions plainly pointed to cautious and deliberate negotiaticins as the way of prudence and safety. It
very soon became apparent, however, that delay
and too much deliberation did not suit the temper and spirit of sturily Americans chaffing under
a sense of wrong and convinced that they were
entitled to prompt assistance. The inhabitants
of our territory bounding on the east side of
the Mississippi, in a memorial addressed to the
President, Senate and House of Representatives,
after reciting their discouraging condition and after reciting their discouraging condition and expressing their faith in the Government's disposition to extend the necessary aid, closed their memorial with these significant words: "And so far as may depend on ourselves, we tender to our country our lives and fortunes in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary to vindicate the honor and protect the in-

or such measures as Congress may deem neces-sary to vindicate the honor and protect the in-terests of the United States."

The settlers in the "States west of the Alle-chany Mountains" also in a memorial to the Government clearly indicating their impatience and readiness for extreme action, declared that prompt and declare measures were necessary, and referred to the maxim that protection and allegiance are reciprocal as being particularly an

and readiness for extreme action, declared that prompt and declared to the maxim that protection and allegiance are reciprocal as being particularly applicable to their situation. They concluded their statement with these solemn words: "Without interfering in the measures that have been adopted to brine about the amicable arrangement of a difference which has srown out of the gratuitious violation of a solemn treaty, they desire that the United States may explicitly understand that their condition is critical; that the delay of a single season would be ruinous to their country; and that an imperious necessity may consequently oblige them, if they receive no aid, to adopt themselves the measures that may appear to them calculated to protect their commerce, even though those measures should produce consequences unfavorable to the harmony of the Confederacy."

These representations emphasized the apprehension of those charged with governmental affairs that the course of deliberate caution and waiting, which up to that time had appeared to be the only one permissible, might be insufficient to meet the situation; and that whatever the result might be, a more pronounced position and more urgent action should be entered upon. President Jefferson wrote to a friend on the list of February, 1803: "Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay as to our course, and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable that we cannot he slate one moment to hannel our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative, already at the Frenchiscantial, in an attempt to obtain a concession that would cure the difficulty, and it as communication to him, after referring to the excitement caused by the withdrawal of the right of deposit, he thus characterized the condition which he believed confronted the mailon. "On the event of this mission depond the tuture desirates of the country insure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all gallons, then as wer HUNDRED YEARS HAS BROUGHT CHANGE IN PUBLIC MIND.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC MIND.

I have not recited these details for the purpose of claiming that this accelerated speed and advanced position on the part of our Government had any important effect in hastening final results. I have thought it not amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that a century ago the people of this country were not seeking to gain governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretense, but were apt to plainly present their wants or grievances, and to coming demand such consideration and care from the general Government as was their due under cosmly demand such consideration and care from the general Government as was their due under the mendate of popular rule, and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obliga-tions of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of Government, there shall be given in exchange, by the Government to the people, defense of their personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely rean the

few at the expense of the many—but by a quiese observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nations from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

Another incident which, it seems to me, we may recall to-day with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the conduct of the President when the treaty of 1863 had been formulated and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally culte firm in his belief that the Constitution, as it stood, did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana Terifory contemplated. Holding this opinion, and at the same time acquisition of the Louisiana Teristory contemplated. Holding this opinion, and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the iteraty with all its stupendous advantages, could not be allowed to fail without positive peril. If not to our national life, at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receint of an authoritative intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances, not darring to risk the delay of an amendment to the Constitution prior to such final action, he propured reconciling consistency with duty by propuring confirmation of the treaty by the Senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

WIEDOM OF JEFFERSON'S POLICY

and compassine its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amendment.

WIFDOM OF JEFFERSON'S POLICY FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND.

In view of the conclusive statement since that time of this constitutional question by every branch of the Government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1201, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant isfands of the sea, senatured by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scrunles concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indisputably necessary to our peace and development.

There were wise men near our President is 1802, who differed with him touching the nation's power to acquire new territory under the original provisions of the Constitution; and these men did not fail to make known their desent. Moreover, in the Senate, to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was in able discussion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was emphatically declared when out of thirty-one votes twenty-four were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the Constitution was afferwards presented to Congress, but its first appearance was its last. I does not appear that the President interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction.

While it this day and generation we may won-

of its introduction.

While in this day and generation we may wonder at the doubts which so perplexed Jefferson in 1800, and at his estimate of the limitations of our fundamental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been allowed to control his action we might have lost the greatest national opportunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the Constitution, we cannot fall at the same time to be profoundly grateful that these doubts and this estimate were those of a man sincere enough and patriotic enough to listen to wise and able counselors and to give his country the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment.

Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when, just before the submission of the treaty to the Schate, he wrote to a distinguished Sanator who differed with him on this question: "I confess that I think it important in the present case to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquience with satisfication-confiding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce his effects." Thomas Jefferson naver furnished better evi-

effects."

... accent writer on American diplomacy, who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terbs a good reason for our gratitude to-day, when, in referring to this subject, he wrote: "It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future. A less sake President, with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the measure, would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aride his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion.

We are glad at this hour that Jefferson was wrong in his adverse construction of the Constitution, and glad that he was liberal-minded enough to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here long enough to contrast in our thoughts the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized a hundred years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippanity attempt the adjustment of our Constitution to the purposes of interest and conveniens. The propose of the seen in the purpose of the seen in the purpose of the seen in the convenience.

RECOGNITION OF DIVINE

In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings en this occasion should lead us to humble recogni-tion of the providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been marked by con-currences and incidents so striking, so signifi-cant and so constant that only superstitious duli-ness or intellectual blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance. he credit of luck or chance. In the midst of our rejoicing to-day it is pe-

cultarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meckness some of the hanpiness in connection with the great event we celebrate, which impressively illustrate the interposition of divine providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandisement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming a hopeless condition the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into necotiations with our walting and dispirited representatives and exclaimed; "I renounce Louislana. It is not only New Orienne. cultarly fitting that we recall with so renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orieone I cede. It is the whole colony, without reserve." It was only inherten days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain



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